



WEFUZZ

A Detailed Guide for
Pentester

WWW.HACKINGARTICLES.IN

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Introduction

Many tools have been developed that create an HTTP request and allow a user to modify their contents. Fuzzing works the same way. A user can send a similar request multiple times to the server with a certain section of the request changed. When that certain section is replaced by a variable from a list or directory, it is called fuzzing.

In this article, we will learn how we can use wfuzz, which states for “Web Application Fuzzer”, which is an interesting open-source web fuzzing tool. Since its release, many people have gravitated towards wfuzz, particularly in the bug bounty scenario. So, let’s dive into this learning process.

Introduction to Wfuzz

Wfuzz is a python coded application to fuzz web applications with a plethora of options. It offers various filters that allow one to replace a simple web request with a required word by replacing it with the variable “FUZZ.”

```
pip3 install wfuzz
```

Setup

To install wfuzz using pip, we can:

```
(root@kali)~[~]
# pip3 install wfuzz
Requirement already satisfied: wfuzz in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (3.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing≥2.4* in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from wfuzz) (2.4.7)
WARNING: Running pip as the 'root' user can result in broken permissions and conflicting behaviour with
the system package manager. It is recommended to use a virtual environment instead: https://pip.pypa.i
o/warnings/venv
```

```
git clone https://github.com/xmendez/wfuzz.git
```

The same could be achieved by installing from the source using git.

```

(root@kali)~[~]
# git clone https://github.com/xmendez/wfuzz.git
Cloning into 'wfuzz' ...
remote: Enumerating objects: 9340, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (24/24), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (22/22), done.
remote: Total 9340 (delta 10), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 9316
Receiving objects: 100% (9340/9340), 7.04 MiB | 11.02 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (6112/6112), done.

(root@kali)~[~]
# cd wfuzz

(root@kali)~[~/wfuzz]
# ls
Dockerfile      Makefile      setup.py      wfencode      wfuzz      wxfuzz
docs            MANIFEST.in  src           wfencode.bat  wfuzz_bash_completion  wxfuzz.bat
ISSUE_TEMPLATE.md  README.md    tests        wfpayload     wfuzz.bat
LICENSE         requirements.txt  tox.ini      wfpayload.bat wordlist

```

The help menu to see all the working options is as follows:

```

wfuzz -h
wfuzz --help

```

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# wfuzz -h
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/wfuzz/__init__.py:34: UserWarning:Pycurl is not compiled against Openssl. Wfuzz might not work correctly when fuzzing SSL sites. Check Wfuzz's documentation for more information.
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*                               *
* Version up to 1.4c coded by:  *
* Christian Martorella (cmartorella@edge-security.com) *
* Carlos del ojo (deepbit@gmail.com) *
*                               *
* Version 1.4d to 3.1.0 coded by: *
* Xavier Mendez (xmendez@edge-security.com) *
*****

Usage: wfuzz [options] -z payload,params <url>

FUZZ, ..., FUZZN wherever you put these keywords wfuzz will replace them with the values of the specified payload.
FUZZ{baseline_value} FUZZ will be replaced by baseline_value. It will be the first request performed and could be used as a base for filtering.

Options:
  -h                               : This help
  --help                           : Advanced help
  --version                         : Wfuzz version details
  -e <type>                        : List of available encoders/payloads/iterators/printers/scripts

  -c                               : Output with colors
  -v                               : Verbose information.
  --interact                       : (beta) If selected,all key presses are captured. This allows you to interact with the program.

  -p addr                          : Use Proxy in format ip:port:type. Repeat option for using various proxies.
                                   Where type could be SOCKS4,SOCKS5 or HTTP if omitted.

  -t N                             : Specify the number of concurrent connections (10 default)
  -s N                             : Specify time delay between requests (0 default)
  -R depth                         : Recursive path discovery being depth the maximum recursion level (0 default)
  -D depth                         : Maximum link depth level (4 default)
  -L, --follow                     : Follow HTTP redirections
```

You can use a module by using “-z”

Wfpayload and Wfencode

When you install the tool from source, compiled executables called wfpayload and wfencode are available. These are responsible for payload generation and encoding. They can be individually used. For example, command to generate digits from 0 to 15 is as follows:

```
./wfpayload -z range,0-15
```

```

(root@kali)-[~/wfuzz]
# ./wfpayload -z range,0-15
/root/wfuzz/src/wfuzz/__init__.py:34: UserWarning:Pycurl is not
not work correctly when fuzzing SSL sites. Check Wfuzz's doc
0
8
7
11
2
10
5
4
9
1
6
3
12
14
13
15

(root@kali)-[~/wfuzz]
#

```

As you can see, there is a pycurl error. It can go away like so:

```
apt --purge remove python3-pycurl && apt install libcurl4-openssl-dev libssl-dev && pip3 i
```

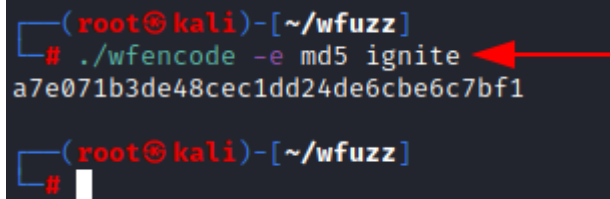
```

(root@kali)-[~]
# apt --purge remove python3-pycurl && apt install libcurl4-openssl-dev libssl-dev && pip3 i
install pycurl wfuzz
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Package 'python3-pycurl' is not installed, so not removed
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  fonts-roboto-slab python3-ajpy python3-pysmi python3-pysnmp4
Use 'apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 13 not upgraded.
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
libcurl4-openssl-dev is already the newest version (7.81.0-1).
libssl-dev is already the newest version (1.1.1m-1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  fonts-roboto-slab python3-ajpy python3-pysmi python3-pysnmp4
Use 'apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 13 not upgraded.
Requirement already satisfied: pycurl in /usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages (7.44.1)
Requirement already satisfied: wfuzz in /usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages (3.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: chardet in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from wfuzz) (4.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: six in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from wfuzz) (1.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing<=2.4* in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from wfuzz)
(2.4.7)
WARNING: Running pip as the 'root' user can result in broken permissions and conflicting behav
iour with the system package manager. It is recommended to use a virtual environment instead:
https://pip.pypa.io/warnings/venv

```

Now, when you run wfencode, which is a module to encode a supplied input using a hash algorithm, there is no pycurl error now.

```
./wfencode -e md5 ignite
```

A terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is (root@kali)~[~/wfuzz]. The command ./wfencode -e md5 ignite is entered, with a red arrow pointing to the word 'ignite'. The output is a7e071b3de48cec1dd24de6cbe6c7bf1. The prompt is then shown again with a cursor.

```
(root@kali)~[~/wfuzz]
# ./wfencode -e md5 ignite
a7e071b3de48cec1dd24de6cbe6c7bf1
#
```

Docker run wfuzz

Wfuzz can also be launched using docker in the following way using the repo ghcr.io. The respective command can be run by replacing the last variable wfuzz.

```
docker run -v $(pwd)/wordlist:/wordlist/ -it ghcr.io/xmendez/wfuzz wfuzz
```



```

(root@kali)-[~/wfuzz]
# docker run -v $(pwd)/wordlist:/wordlist/ -it ghcr.io/xmendez/wfuzz wfuzz
Unable to find image 'ghcr.io/xmendez/wfuzz:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from xmendez/wfuzz
188c0c94c7c5: Pull complete
55578f60cda7: Pull complete
bcfc1cf21055: Pull complete
9a5a622b736a: Pull complete
f96e45f99d7b: Pull complete
38bfc1289d8a: Pull complete
77b17d381c8d: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:eda123200322316e2d2be65b861ab1ce4b6a0879be6231f66d4a8600eff2dcf2
Status: Downloaded newer image for ghcr.io/xmendez/wfuzz:latest
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*                               *
* Version up to 1.4c coded by:  *
* Christian Martorella (cmartorella@edge-security.com) *
* Carlos del ojo (deepbit@gmail.com) *
*                               *
* Version 1.4d to 3.1.0 coded by: *
* Xavier Mendez (xmendez@edge-security.com) *
*                               *
*****

Usage: wfuzz [options] -z payload,params <url>

FUZZ, ..., FUZZnZ wherever you put these keywords wfuzz will replace them with
the specified payload.
FUZZ{baseline_value} FUZZ will be replaced by baseline_value. It will be the fi
rformed and could be used as a base for filtering.

Examples:
wfuzz -c -z file,users.txt -z file,pass.txt --sc 200 http://www.site.com/log.as
ss=FUZZZ
wfuzz -c -z range,1-10 --hc=BBB http://www.site.com/FUZZ{something not there}
wfuzz --script=robots -z list,robots.txt http://www.webscantest.com/FUZZ

Type wfuzz -h for further information or --help for advanced usage.

```

Payloads

A payload in Wfuzz is a source of input data. The available payloads can be listed by executing:

```
wfuzz -e payloads
```



```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuuz]
# wfuuz -e payloads
```

Available payloads:

Name	Summary
hexrand	Returns random hex numbers from the given
bing	Returns URL results of a given bing API s
file	Returns each word from a file.
burpstate	Returns fuzz results from a Burp state.
hexrange	Returns each hex number of the given hex
authorize	Returns fuzz results' from authorize.
ipnet	Returns list of IP addresses of a network
list	Returns each element of the given word li
wfuzzp	Returns fuzz results' URL from a previous
burplog	Returns fuzz results from a Burp log.
range	Returns each number of the given range.
names	Returns possible usernames by mixing the n typical constructions.
permutation	Returns permutations of the given charset
shodanp	Returns URLs of a given Shodan API search
burpitem	This payload loads request/response from
buffer_overflow	Returns a string using the following patt
stdin	Returns each item read from stdin.

The detailed view can also be looked using the slice filter:

```
wfuzz -z help --slice "list"
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wffuzz]
# wffuzz -z help --slice "list"
Name: list 0.1
Categories: default
Summary: Returns each element of the given word list separated by -.
Author: Xavi Mendez (@xmendez)
Description:
    ie word1-word2
Parameters:
    + values (= ): Values separated by - to return as a dictionary.
```

Subdomain Fuzzing

Subdomain discovery is extremely helpful in pentesting scenarios. Often, attackers launch attacks on subdomains rather than main domains and it can be fuzzed like so:

Here, -c color codes the output response codes

-Z specifies a URL to be input in scan mode and ignores any connection error

-w specifies the wordlist use while subdomain bruteforce.

```
wffuzz -c -Z -w subdomains.txt http://FUZZ.vulnweb.com
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wffuzz]
# wffuzz -c -Z -w subdomains.txt http://FUZZ.vulnweb.com
*****
* Wffuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://FUZZ.vulnweb.com/
Total requests: 7

=====
ID           Response  Lines  Word    Chars  Payload
=====
000000003:   200      109 L   388 W   4958 Ch  "testphp"
000000006:   XXX       0 L     0 W     0 Ch  "dns! Pycurl error 52: Empty r
epl y from server"
000000007:   XXX       0 L     0 W     0 Ch  "acunetix! Pycurl error 52: Em
pty reply from server"
000000004:   XXX       0 L     0 W     0 Ch  "lmao! Pycurl error 52: Empty
reply from server"
000000005:   XXX       0 L     0 W     0 Ch  "yolo! Pycurl error 52: Empty
reply from server"
000000002:   XXX       0 L     0 W     0 Ch  "admin! Pycurl error 52: Empty
reply from server"
000000001:   XXX       0 L     0 W     0 Ch  "abc! Pycurl error 52: Empty r
epl y from server"

Total time: 2.186246
Processed Requests: 7
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 3.201835
```

The same can be achieved by providing the subdomain list inline too. Only, the payload (-z option) should be supplied in with "list" as an input. The list is supplied in the format ITEM1-ITEM2-ITEM3 like so:

```
wfuzz -z list,CVS-testphp-admin-svn http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
wfuzz -z list,CVS-testphp-admin-svn http://FUZZ.vulnweb.com/
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z list,CVS-testphp-admin-svn http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 4
```

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000004:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"svn"
000000001:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"CVS"
000000003:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"admin"
000000002:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"testphp"

```
Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 4
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 0
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z list,CVS-testphp-admin-svn http://FUZZ.vulnweb.com/
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://FUZZ.vulnweb.com/
Total requests: 4
```

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000002:	200	109 L	388 W	4958 Ch	"testphp"

```
Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 1
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 0
```

Directory Fuzzing

Directories can be enumerated using wfuzz just like with gobuster by using a supplied wordlist.

```
wfuzz -w wordlist/general/common.txt http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```

This can be done using a -w flag and input the path of the wordlist:

```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -w wordlist/general/common.txt http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 951
```

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000023:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"aaa"
000000026:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"academic"
000000001:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"@"
000000028:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"accessgranted"
000000027:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"access"
000000024:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"abc"
000000003:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"01"
000000007:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"10"
000000025:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"about"
000000015:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"2001"
000000022:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"aa"
000000021:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"a"
000000020:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"3"
000000019:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"2005"
000000018:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"2004"
000000017:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"2003"
000000013:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"200"
000000014:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"2000"
000000016:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"2002"
000000012:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"20"
000000011:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"2"

As you can see in the above screenshot, all the results including page not found have been dumped which makes it tedious to go through the results and find pin in a haystack. Therefore, to sort the results out we can see the show code flag (--sc). Other such flags are:

- --hc/sc CODE #Hide/Show by code in response
- --hl/sl NUM #ide/Show by number of lines in response
- --hw/sw NUM #ide/Show by number of words in response
- --hc/sc NUM #ide/Show by number of chars in response

```
wfuzz -w wordlist/general/common.txt --sc 200,301 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali)~[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -w wordlist/general/big.txt --sc 200,301 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 3024

=====
ID           Response  Lines  Word      Chars  Payload
=====
000000119:   301        7 L    11 W    169 Ch  "admin"
000001337:   301        7 L    11 W    169 Ch  "images"
000002408:   301        7 L    11 W    169 Ch  "secured"
█
```

Saving fuzzing output

Wfuzz output can also be saved in multiple formats using the -f option.

-f option allows a user to input a file path and specify a printer (which formats the output) after a comma.

```
wfuzz -w wordlist/general/common.txt -f /tmp/output,csv --sc 200,301
http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
cat /tmp/output
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wffuzz]
# wffuzz -w wordlist/general/common.txt -f /tmp/output.csv --sc 200,301 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```

 * Wffuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
 Total requests: 951

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000035:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"admin"
000000230:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"CVS"
000000413:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"images"
000000723:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"secured"

Total time: 0
 Processed Requests: 951
 Filtered Requests: 947
 Requests/sec.: 0

```
(root@kali)-[~/wffuzz]
# cat /tmp/output
```

id,response,lines,word,chars,request,success
 35,301,7,11,169,admin,1
 230,301,7,11,169,CVS,1
 413,301,7,11,169,images,1
 723,301,7,11,169,secured,1

In place of csv, you can specify any one of the printers

wffuzz -e printers

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# wffuzz -e printers
```

Available printers:

Name	Summary
csv	CSV printer ftw
field	Raw output format only showing the specified field expression. No header or footer.
html	Prints results in html format
json	Results in json format
magictree	Prints results in magictree format
raw	Raw output format

Basic wordlist filters

There are certain sub-arguments that can be preceded by -z or -w filter to play around more with. These filters are:

--zP <params>: Arguments for the specified payload

--zD <default>: Default parameter for the specified payload

--zE <encoder>: Encoder for the specified payload

So, to specify a wordlist with the payload, we can do it like so:

```
wfuzz -z file --zD wordlist/general/common.txt --sc 200,301 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z file --zD wordlist/general/common.txt --sc 200,301 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 951
```

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000035:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"admin"
000000230:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"CVS"
000000413:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"images"
000000723:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"secured"

```
Total time: 27.15626
Processed Requests: 951
Filtered Requests: 947
Requests/sec.: 35.01954
```

To hide the HTTP response code 404, the same can be obtained like so:

```
wfuzz -z file --zD wordlist/general/common.txt --hc 404 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z file --zD wordlist/general/common.txt --hc 404 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 951
```

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000035:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"admin"
000000162:	403	9 L	28 W	276 Ch	"cgi-bin"
000000230:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"CVS"
000000413:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"images"
000000723:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"secured"

```
Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 951
Filtered Requests: 946
Requests/sec.: 0
```


Double fuzzing

Just like a parameter in a payload can be fuzzed using the keyword “FUZZ” multiple fuzzing is also possible by specifying keywords:

- FUZZ2 - 2nd parameter
- FUZZ3 - 3rd parameter
- FUZZ4 - 4th parameter

And each parameter can be allotted its own wordlist. The first “-w” stands for first FUZZ. Second “-w” holds for second FUZZ2 and so on.

```
wfuzz -w wordlist/general/common.txt -w wordlist/general/common.txt --hc 404 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ/FUZZ2
```

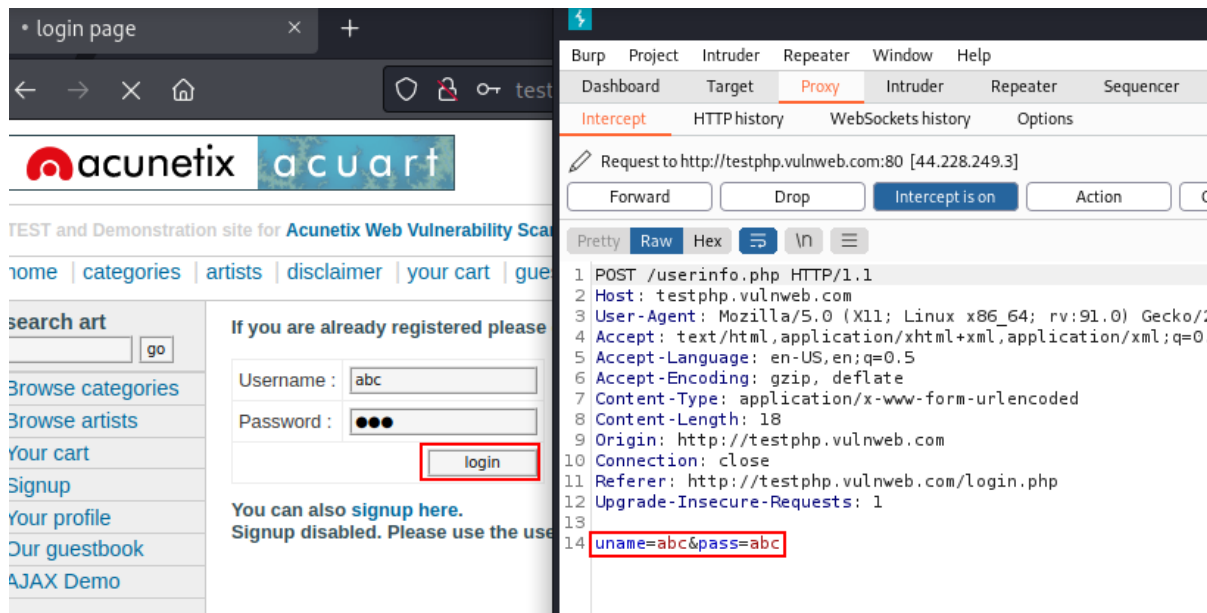
```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -w wordlist/general/common.txt -w wordlist/general/common.txt --hc 404 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ/FUZZ2
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ/FUZZ2
Total requests: 904401

ID          Response  Lines  Word  Chars  Payload
-----
Total time: 2471.671
Processed Requests: 82810
Filtered Requests: 82810
Requests/sec.: 33.50363
```

Login bruteforce

HTTP responses can be brute-forced using wfuzz. For example, testphp’s website makes a POST request to the backend and passes “uname” and “pass” as the arguments to a page userinfo.php



The same can be implemented using wfuzz like so:

```
wfuzz -z file,wordlist/others/common_pass.txt -d "uname=FUZZ&pass=FUZZ" --hc 302 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/userinfo.php
```

```
(root@kali) - [~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z file,wordlist/others/common_pass.txt -d "uname=FUZZ&pass=FUZZ" --hc 302 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/userinfo.php
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/userinfo.php
Total requests: 52

=====
ID          Response  Lines  Word    Chars  Payload
=====
000000044:  200        129 L   463 W   6275 Ch  "test - test"

Total time: 2.180542
Processed Requests: 52
Filtered Requests: 51
Requests/sec.: 23.84727
```

As you can see, the correct credentials “test-test” have been found. We used a common file for both username and password. The same can be done by providing different files for both usernames and passwords like so:

```
wfuzz -z file,users.txt -z file,pass.txt --sc 200 -d "uname=FUZZ&pass=FUZZ" http://testphp.vulnweb.com/userinfo.php
```

```
(root@kali)~[~/wffuzz]
# wffuzz -c -z file,users.txt -z file,pass.txt --sc 200 -d "uname=FUZZ&pass=FUZZ" http://testphp.vulnweb.com/userinfo.php
*****
* Wffuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/userinfo.php
Total requests: 9
```

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000005:	200	119 L	448 W	5963 Ch	"test - test"

```

Total time: 1.828832
Processed Requests: 9
Filtered Requests: 8
Requests/sec.: 4.921171

```

Cookie fuzzing

To send a custom cookie along a request to different fuzzed directories we can use the “-b” plug. This would add a cookie to the sent HTTP request.

Scenario useful:

- Cookie poisoning
- Session hijacking
- Privilege Escalation

```
wffuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt -b cookie=secureadmin -b cookie2=value2 --hc 404 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali)~[~/wffuzz]
# wffuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt -b cookie=secureadmin -b cookie2=value2 --hc 404 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wffuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 951
```

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000035:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"admin"
000000162:	403	9 L	28 W	276 Ch	"cgi-bin"
000000230:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"CVS"
000000413:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"images"
000000723:	301	7 L	11 W	169 Ch	"secured"

```

Total time: 27.53986
Processed Requests: 951
Filtered Requests: 946
Requests/sec.: 34.53176

```

In the above scenario, we have added 2 static cookies on multiple directories. Now, we can also fuzz the cookie parameter too like so:

```
wfuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt -b cookie=FUZZ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/
```

```
(root@kali)~[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt -b cookie=FUZZ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/
Total requests: 951
```

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000003:	200	109 L	388 W	4958 Ch	"01"
000000015:	200	109 L	388 W	4958 Ch	"2001"
000000019:	200	109 L	388 W	4958 Ch	"2005"
000000022:	200	109 L	388 W	4958 Ch	"aa"
000000021:	200	109 L	388 W	4958 Ch	"a"
000000007:	200	109 L	388 W	4958 Ch	"10"
000000020:	200	109 L	388 W	4958 Ch	"3"
000000018:	200	109 L	388 W	4958 Ch	"2004"

Header fuzzing

HTTP header can be added in a request being sent out by wfuzz. HTTP headers can change the behavior of an entire web page. Custom headers can be fuzzed or injected in an outgoing request

Scenarios useful:

- HTTP Header Injections
- SQL Injections
- Host Header Injections

```
wfuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt -H "X-Forwarded-By: 127.0.0.1" -H "User-Agent: Firefox" http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wffuzz]
# wffuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt -H "X-Forwarded-By: 127.0.0.1" -H "User-Agent: Firefox"
" http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wffuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 951

=====
ID           Response  Lines   Word      Chars      Payload
=====
000000015:   404       7 L     11 W      153 Ch     "2001"
000000011:   404       7 L     11 W      153 Ch     "2"
000000013:   404       7 L     11 W      153 Ch     "200"
000000007:   404       7 L     11 W      153 Ch     "10"
000000012:   404       7 L     11 W      153 Ch     "20"
000000010:   404       7 L     11 W      153 Ch     "123"
000000009:   404       7 L     11 W      153 Ch     "1000"
```

HTTP OPTIONS fuzzing

There are various HTTP Request/Options methods available which can be specified by using the “-X” flag. In the following example, We have inserted the following options in a text file called options.txt

- GET
- HEAD
- POST
- PUT
- DELETE
- CONNECT
- OPTIONS
- TRACE
- PATCH

```
wffuzz -c -w options.txt --sc 200 -X FUZZ "http://testphp.vulnweb.com"
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuuz]
# wfuuz -c -w options.txt --sc 200 -X FUZZ "http://testphp.vulnweb.com"
*****
* Wfuuz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/
Total requests: 4

=====
ID           Response  Lines  Word    Chars   Payload
=====
0000000001:  200       109 L   388 W   4958 Ch  "GET - GET"
0000000002:  200        0 L    0 W     0 Ch   "HEAD - HEAD"
0000000003:  200       109 L   388 W   4958 Ch  "POST - POST"

Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 4
Filtered Requests: 1
Requests/sec.: 0
```

As you could see, three valid options returned a 200 response code.

```
wfuuz -z list,GET-HEAD-POST-TRACE-OPTIONS -X FUZZ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuuz]
# wfuuz -z list,GET-HEAD-POST-TRACE-OPTIONS -X FUZZ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/
*****
* Wfuuz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/
Total requests: 5

=====
ID           Response  Lines  Word    Chars   Payload
=====
0000000002:  200        0 L    0 W     0 Ch   "HEAD - HEAD"
0000000004:  405        7 L   11 W   157 Ch  "TRACE - TRACE"
0000000005:  405        7 L   11 W   157 Ch  "OPTIONS - OPTIONS"
0000000003:  200       109 L   388 W   4958 Ch  "POST - POST"
0000000001:  200       109 L   388 W   4958 Ch  "GET - GET"

Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 5
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 0
```

Fuzzing through Proxy

Wfuuz can also route the requests through a proxy. In the following example, a Burp proxy is active on port 8080 and the request intercepted in the burp intercept as you can see.

```
wfuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt -p localhost:8080 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali) - [~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt -p localhost:8080 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 951

ID      Response      Lines      Word      Chars      Payload
-----
[Empty]

Burp Suite Community Edition v2021.10.3 - Temporary Project
Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help
Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn
Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater
Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Options
Request to http://testphp.vulnweb.com:80 [44.228.249.3]
Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open Browser Comment this item HTTP/1 ?
Pretty Raw Hex \n
1 GET /123 HTTP/1.1
2 Host: testphp.vulnweb.com
3 Accept: */*
4 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
5 User-Agent: Wfuzz/3.1.0
6 Connection: close
7
8
```

The same can also be achieved with SOCKS proxy like so:

```
wfuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt -p localhost:9500:SOCKS5
http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali) - [~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt -p localhost:9500:SOCKS5 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 951

ID      Response      Lines      Word      Chars      Payload
-----
```


Authentication fuzz

Wfuzz can also set authentication headers and provide means of authentication through HTTP requests.

Flags:

- --basic: provides basic Username and Password auth
- --ntlm: windows auth
- --digest: web server negotiation through digest access

In the following example, I am providing a list inline with two variables and --basic input to bruteforce a website httpwatch.com

```
wfuzz -z list,nonvalid-httpwatch --basic FUZZ:FUZZ https://www.httpwatch.com/httpgallery/authentication/authenticatedimage/default.aspx
```

```
(root@kali)~[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z list,nonvalid-httpwatch --basic FUZZ:FUZZ https://www.httpwatch.com/httpgallery/authentication/authenticatedimage/default.aspx
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: https://www.httpwatch.com/httpgallery/authentication/authenticatedimage/default.aspx
Total requests: 2

=====
ID           Response  Lines  Word      Chars      Payload
=====
000000002:   200       20 L    159 W     5037 Ch    "httpwatch - httpwatch"
000000001:   401        0 L     11 W       58 Ch    "nonvalid - nonvalid"

Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 2
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 0
```

Recursive fuzz

-R switch can specify the levels of recursion while fuzzing directories or parameters. Recursion in simple terms means fuzzing at multiple different levels of directories like /dir/dir/dir etc

In the following example, we are recursing at level 1 with a list inline containing 3 directories: admin, CVS and cgi-bin. Note how a directory with - in its name can be supplied inline

```
wfuzz -z list,"admin-CVS-cgi\bin" -R1 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wffuzz]
# wffuzz -z list,"admin-CVS-cgi\bin" -R1 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wffuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 3

=====
ID           Response  Lines   Word     Chars    Payload
=====
000000001:   301       7 L     11 W     169 Ch   "admin"
000000003:   403       9 L     28 W     276 Ch   "cgi-bin"
000000002:   301       7 L     11 W     169 Ch   "CVS"

Total time: 0.724065
Processed Requests: 3
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 4.143269
```

Printers and output

Printers in wffuzz refers to all the formats a payload's output can be processed as. It can be viewed using `-e` succeeded by printers argument. Furthermore, `-o` flag can specify the format of the output too

```
wffuzz -e printers
```

```
wffuzz -o json -w wordlist/general/common.txt http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```



```
(root@kali)-[~/wffuzz]
# wffuzz -e encoders
```

Available encoders:

Category	Name	Summary
hashes	base64	Encodes the given string using base64
url	double_nibble_hex	Replaces ALL characters in string using the %
url_safe, url	double_urlencode	Applies a double encode to special characters using the %25xx escape.
d.		Letters, digits, and the characters '._-' are
url	first_nibble_hex	Replaces ALL characters in string using the %
default	hexlify	Every byte of data is converted into the correct hex representation.
html	html_decimal	Replaces ALL characters in string using the &
html	html_escape	Convert the characters &<>" in string to HTML
html	html_hexadecimal	Replaces ALL characters in string using the &
hashes	md5	Applies a md5 hash to the given string
db	mssql_char	Converts ALL characters to MsSQL's char(xx)
db	mysql_char	Converts ALL characters to MySQL's char(xx)
default	none	Returns string without changes
db	oracle_char	Converts ALL characters to Oracle's chr(xx)
default	random_upper	Replaces random characters in string with its

```
wffuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt,md5 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuuz]
# wfuzz -z file,wordlist/general/common.txt,md5 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 951
```

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000001:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"518ed29525738cebdac49c49e60ea9d3"
000000007:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"d3d9446802a44259755d38e6d163e820"
000000009:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"a9b7ba70783b617e9998dc4dd82eb3c5"
000000004:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"a2ef406e2c2351e0b9e80029c909242d"
000000002:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"b4b147bc522828731f1a016bfa72c073"
000000006:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"c4ca4238a0b923820dcc509a6f75849b"
000000005:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"e45ee7ce7e88149af8dd32b27f9512ce"
000000011:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"c81e728d9d4c2f636f067f89cc14862c"
000000003:	404	7 L	11 W	153 Ch	"96a3be3cf272e017046d1b2674a52bd3"

Storing and restoring fuzz from recipes

To make scanning easy, wfuzz can save and restore sessions using the “--dump-recipe” and “--recipe” flag.

```
wfuzz -w wordlist/general/common.txt --dump-recipe /tmp/recipe --sc 200,301
http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
wfuzz --recipe /tmp/recipe
```

```

(root@kali)-[~/wffuzz]
# wffuzz -w wordlist/general/common.txt --dump-recipe /tmp/recipe --sc 200,301 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
*****
* Wffuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Recipe written to /tmp/recipe.

(root@kali)-[~/wffuzz]
# wffuzz --recipe /tmp/recipe
*****
* Wffuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/FUZZ
Total requests: 951



| ID         | Response | Lines | Word | Chars  | Payload   |
|------------|----------|-------|------|--------|-----------|
| 000000035: | 301      | 7 L   | 11 W | 169 Ch | "admin"   |
| 000000230: | 301      | 7 L   | 11 W | 169 Ch | "CVS"     |
| 000000413: | 301      | 7 L   | 11 W | 169 Ch | "images"  |
| 000000723: | 301      | 7 L   | 11 W | 169 Ch | "secured" |



Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 951
Filtered Requests: 947
Requests/sec.: 0

```

Ignoring exceptions and errors

Often while fuzzing, there are various errors and exceptions that a website can throw. “-Z” option can make wffuzz ignore these errors and exceptions. First, we run a normal subdomain fuzzing routine and then with -Z option:

```

wffuzz -z list,support-web-none http://FUZZ.google.com/
wffuzz -z list,support-web-none -Z http://FUZZ.google.com/

```

As you could see, -Z ignores that error on the bottom. Further, any invalid response can also be hidden like so:

```

wffuzz -z list,support-web-none -Z --hc "XXX" http://FUZZ.google.com/

```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuuz]
# wfuuz -z list,support-web-none http://FUZZ.google.com/
*****
* Wfuuz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://FUZZ.google.com/
Total requests: 3

=====
ID          Response  Lines  Word    Chars   Payload
=====

Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 0
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 0

/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/wfuuz/wfuuz.py:77: UserWarning:Fatal exception: P
error 6: Could not resolve host: none.google.com

(
# wfuuz -z list,support-web-none -z http://FUZZ.google.com/
*****
* Wfuuz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://FUZZ.google.com/
Total requests: 3

=====
ID          Response  Lines  Word    Chars   Payload
=====

0000000002:  404          11 L    72 W    1557 Ch  "web"
0000000003:  XXX           0 L     0 W     0 Ch    "none! Pycurl error 6: Could n
ot resolve host: none.google.c
om"
0000000001:  301           6 L    14 W    224 Ch  "support"

Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 3
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 0
```

Filtering results

There are many filters available to manipulate a payload or output.

wfuuz --filter-help


```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuuz]
# wfuuz --filter-help
```

Wfuzz's filter language grammar is build using `pyparsing` <<http://pyparsing.wikispaces.com>> therefore it must be installed before using the command line parameters "--filter, --slice, --field and --efield".

The information about the filter language can be also obtained executing::

```
wfuuz --filter-help
```

A filter expression must be built using the following symbols and operators:

- * Boolean Operators

"and", "or" and "not" operators could be used to build conditional expressions.

- * Expression Operators

Expressions operators such as "=", "≠", "<", ">", "≥", "≤" could be used to check values. Additionally following operators for matching text are available:

Operator	Description
=~	True when the regular expression specified matches the value.
~	Equivalent to Python's "str2" in "str1" (case insensitive)
!~	Equivalent to Python's "str2" not in "str1" (case insensitive)

Also, assignment operators:

Operator	Description
:=	Assigns a value
=+	Concatenates value at the left
=-	Concatenates value at the right

Where values could be:

- * Basic primitives:

Long Name	Description
'string'	Quoted string

These can be manipulated using "--filter, --slice, --field and --efield" arguments.

For example, to view raw responses of the payload sent and the complete HTTP request made, you can use "--efield r" option

```
wfuuz -z range --zD 0-1 -u http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=FUZZ --efield r
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z range --zD 0-1 -u http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=FUZZ --efield r
```

 * Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=FUZZ
 Total requests: 2

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000002:	200	123 L	547 W	6251 Ch	"1 GET /artists.php?artist=1 HTTP /1.1 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded User-Agent: Wfuzz/3.1.0 Host: testphp.vulnweb.com"
000000001:	200	104 L	364 W	4735 Ch	"0 GET /artists.php?artist=0 HTTP /1.1 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded User-Agent: Wfuzz/3.1.0 Host: testphp.vulnweb.com"

Total time: 0.584340
 Processed Requests: 2
 Filtered Requests: 0
 Requests/sec.: 3.422661

However, if only the intended URL is needed, one can do it by providing --efield url input.

wfuzz -z range --zD 0-1 -u http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=FUZZ --efield url --efield h

```
(root@kali)-[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z range --zD 0-1 -u http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=FUZZ --efield url --efield h
```

 * Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=FUZZ
 Total requests: 2

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000001:	200	104 L	364 W	4735 Ch	"0 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=0 4735"
000000002:	200	123 L	547 W	6251 Ch	"1 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=1 6251"

Total time: 0.586782
 Processed Requests: 2
 Filtered Requests: 0
 Requests/sec.: 3.408418

Similarly, to filter out results based on the response code and the length of the page (lines greater than 97), you can do it like:

```
wfuzz -z range,0-10 --filter "c=200 and l>97" http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?cat=FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali)~[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz -z range,0-10 --filter "c=200 and l>97" http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?cat=FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?cat=FUZZ
Total requests: 11

=====
ID           Response  Lines  Word    Chars   Payload
=====
0000000004:  200        102 L   358 W    4699 Ch  "3"
0000000001:  200        102 L   358 W    4699 Ch  "0"
0000000002:  200        107 L   526 W    7880 Ch  "1"
0000000007:  200        102 L   358 W    4699 Ch  "6"
0000000010:  200        102 L   358 W    4699 Ch  "9"
0000000011:  200        102 L   358 W    4699 Ch  "10"
0000000003:  200        104 L   394 W    5311 Ch  "2"
0000000009:  200        102 L   358 W    4699 Ch  "8"
0000000006:  200        102 L   358 W    4699 Ch  "5"
0000000008:  200        102 L   358 W    4699 Ch  "7"
0000000005:  200        102 L   358 W    4699 Ch  "4"

Total time: 0.968177
Processed Requests: 11
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 11.36154
```

A detailed table of all the filters for the payloads can be found [here](#).

Sessions in wfuzz

A session in wfuzz is a temporary file which can be saved and later picked up, re-processed and post-processed. This is helpful in situations where one result saved already needs alterations or an analyst needs to look for something in the results. “--oF” filter can save the session output to a file.

```
wfuzz --oF /tmp/session -z range,0-10 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?cat=FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali)~[~/wfuzz]
# wfuzz --oF /tmp/session -z range,0-10 http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?cat=FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?cat=FUZZ
Total requests: 11



| ID         | Response | Lines | Word  | Chars   | Payload |
|------------|----------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| 000000006: | 200      | 102 L | 358 W | 4699 Ch | "5"     |
| 000000007: | 200      | 102 L | 358 W | 4699 Ch | "6"     |
| 000000011: | 200      | 102 L | 358 W | 4699 Ch | "10"    |
| 000000001: | 200      | 102 L | 358 W | 4699 Ch | "0"     |
| 000000002: | 200      | 107 L | 526 W | 7880 Ch | "1"     |
| 000000004: | 200      | 102 L | 358 W | 4699 Ch | "3"     |
| 000000003: | 200      | 104 L | 394 W | 5311 Ch | "2"     |
| 000000009: | 200      | 102 L | 358 W | 4699 Ch | "8"     |
| 000000008: | 200      | 102 L | 358 W | 4699 Ch | "7"     |
| 000000010: | 200      | 102 L | 358 W | 4699 Ch | "9"     |
| 000000005: | 200      | 102 L | 358 W | 4699 Ch | "4"     |



Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 11
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 0
```

This session file can now be opened up again and consumed using the “wfuzzp” payload like so:

```
wfuzz -z wfuzzp,/tmp/session FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/wffuzz]
# wffuzz -z wfuzzp,/tmp/session FUZZ
*****
* Wffuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: FUZZ
Total requests: <<unknown>>

=====
ID           Response  Lines  Word      Chars      Payload
=====
0000000008:  200        102 L   358 W      4699 Ch    "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/li
stproducts.php?cat=7"
0000000003:  200        104 L   394 W      5311 Ch    "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/li
stproducts.php?cat=2"
0000000002:  200        107 L   526 W      7880 Ch    "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/li
stproducts.php?cat=1"
0000000009:  200        102 L   358 W      4699 Ch    "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/li
stproducts.php?cat=8"
0000000010:  200        102 L   358 W      4699 Ch    "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/li
stproducts.php?cat=9"
0000000006:  200        102 L   358 W      4699 Ch    "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/li
stproducts.php?cat=5"
0000000007:  200        102 L   358 W      4699 Ch    "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/li
stproducts.php?cat=6"
0000000011:  200        102 L   358 W      4699 Ch    "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/li
stproducts.php?cat=10"
0000000001:  200        102 L   358 W      4699 Ch    "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/li
stproducts.php?cat=0"
0000000004:  200        102 L   358 W      4699 Ch    "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/li
stproducts.php?cat=3"
0000000005:  200        102 L   358 W      4699 Ch    "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/li
stproducts.php?cat=4"

Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 11
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 0
```

One such example of this filtration from a previously saved session is as follows where we find an SQL injection vulnerability by utilizing a Pytho regex designed to read responses after a request modifies a parameter by adding apostrophe (') and fuzzing again. "-A" displays a verbose output.

The regex `r.params.get=+'\'` adds apostrophe (') in the get parameter. `r` stands for raw response.

```
wffuzz -z range,1-5 --oF /tmp/session http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=FUZZ
wffuzz -z wfuzzp,/tmp/session --prefilter "r.params.get=+'\'" -A FUZZ
```

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# wfuzz -z range,1-5 --oF /tmp/session http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*
*****

Target: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=FUZZ
Total requests: 5

=====
ID           Response  Lines  Word    Chars    Payload
=====
000000003:   200       123 L   547 W    6193 Ch   "3"
000000004:   200       104 L   364 W    4735 Ch   "4"
000000005:   200       104 L   364 W    4735 Ch   "5"
000000001:   200       123 L   547 W    6251 Ch   "1"
000000002:   200       123 L   547 W    6193 Ch   "2"

Total time: 0
Processed Requests: 5
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 0

=====

(root@kali)-[~]
# wfuzz -z wfuzzp,/tmp/session --prefilter "r.params.get=+'\'\" -A FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*
*****

Target: FUZZ
Total requests: <<unknown>>

=====
ID           C.Time    Response  Lines  Word    Chars    Server
=====
000000003:   0.587s    200       106 L   379 W    4853 Ch   nginx/1.19.0
000000002:   0.589s    200       106 L   379 W    4853 Ch   nginx/1.19.0
000000001:   0.587s    200       106 L   379 W    4853 Ch   nginx/1.19.0
000000004:   0.583s    200       106 L   379 W    4853 Ch   nginx/1.19.0
|_ Error identified Warning: mysql_fetch_array()
|_ New server HTTP response header nginx/1.19.0
000000005:   0.586s    200       106 L   379 W    4853 Ch   nginx/1.19.0
```

As you can see, request number 4 throws an SQL error which indicates SQL injection. For more regex operations refer [here](#).

Conclusion

Wfuzz is a versatile tool that can perform more than just directory enumeration and truly help a pentester in his analyses. It's a fast scanner which is easy to use and coded in python for portability. Hope you liked the article. Thanks for reading.

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